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Westminster, March 7.

HIs Majesty having granted a Commission under the Great Seal to several Peers for passing the Royal Assent to the Bills which had been agreed to by both Houses of Parliament, a Message was sent to the House of Commons by Mr. *Aston*, De-Deputy Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, *That the Lords Commissioned by the King desired that the House would presently come up with their Speaker, to be present at the passing thereof*; Accordingly the House of Commons went up to the House of Peers and the Royal Assent was given by Commission to

An Act for granting an Aid to His Majesty, by laying Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry.

An Act for the further Security of His Majesty's Person, and the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line, and Extinguishing the Hopes of the Pretended Prince of Wales, *and all other Pretenders, and their open and secret Abettors.*

An Act for Enabling Lionel *Earl of* Orrery *in the Kingdom of* Ireland, *by Sale of certain Lands and Tenements, to raise Money for Payment of his Debts, and settle other Lands to the Uses and Purposes in that Act mentioned.*

St. James's, March 8. On Wednesday last Our late most Gracious Sovereign King *William* the Third was seized with an Ague Fit and a Feaver, which returning upon him the following days, reduced him to a very weak and languishing Condition; All proper Remedies were applied, but not having the wished-for Effect His Majesty expired at *Kensington* at Eight a Clock this Morning; Whereupon the Lords of the Privy Council assembling together at St. *James's*, Her present Majesty made a Most Gracious Declaration to them, and caused all the Lords and others of the late King's Privy Council, who were present to be Sworn of Her Majesty's Privy Council; And ordered a Proclamation to be published, signifying Her Majesty's Pleasure That all Persons in Office of Government at the Decease of the late King, shall so continue till Her Majesty's farther Directions; And in the Afternoon the Queen was Proclaimed before the Gate of Her Palace at St. *James's*, at *Charing-Cross*, *Temple Bar*, and the *Royal-Exchange*, with the usual Solemnity.

WHereas *it has pleased Almighty God to call to His Mercy Our late Sovereign Lord King* William *the Third, of Blessed Memory, by whose Decease, the Imperial Crowns of* England, Scotland, France, *and* Ireland, *are Solely and Rightfully come to the High and Mighty Princess* Anne *of* Denmark; *We therefore, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of this Realm, being here assisted with those of His late Majesty's Privy Council, with Numbers of other Principal Gentlemen of Quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of* London, *do now hereby with One full Voice, and Consent of Tongue and Heart, Publish and Proclaim, That the High and Mighty Princess* ANNE *is now, by the Death of Our late Sovereign, of happy Memory, become Our only Lawful and Rightful Liege Lady* Anne, *by the Grace of God, Queen of* England, Scotland, France, *and* Ireland, *Defender of the Faith, &c. To whom we do acknowledge all Faith, and Constant Obedience, with all hearty and humble Affection; Beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do Reign, to Bless the Royal Queen* Anne *with long and happy Years to Reign over us.*

Given at the Court at *St. James's* the Eighth Day of *March*, 1701.

God save Queen ANNE.

N. Wright, *C. S.*	Essex.
Somerset, *P.*	Radnor.
Devonshire.	Berkeley.
Richmond.	Grantham.
Ormonde.	Ranelagh.
Northumberland.	Arran.
St. Albans.	Ferrars.
Bolton.	Byron.
Schomberg & Leimster.	Craven.
Bedford.	Somners.
Lindsey, *G. C.*	Coningesby.
Carlisle, *E. M.*	
Pembroke.	Ja. Vernon,
Jersey.	H. Boyle.
Denbigh.	J. Holt.
Manchester.	Richard Hill.
Stamford.	Edward Northey.

By the QUEEN,

A PROCLAMATION,

Signifying Her Majesty's Pleasure, That all Persons being in Office of Authority or Government at the Decease of the late King, shall so continue, till Her Majesty's further Directions.

ANNE R.

WHereas *it has pleased Almighty God lately to call unto His Infinite Mercy the Most High and Mighty Prince* William *the Third of Blessed Memory; And whereas by an Act of Parliament made in the Seventh Year of the Reign of the said late King, it is Enacted, That no Commission, either Civil or Military, should Cease, Determine, or be Void, by reason of the Death or Demise of His said late Majesty, or of any of His Heirs or Successors, Kings or Queens of this Realm, but that every such Commission should be Continued, and remain in full force and Virtue for the Space of Six Months next after any such Death or Demise, unless in the mean time Superceded, Determined, or made Void by the next and immediate Successor; to whom the Imperial Crown of this Realm, according to the Act of Settlement therein mentioned, is Limitted, and Appointed to go, Remain, and Descend; The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, in her Princely Wisdom, and Care of the State, is Pleased, and doth hereby Signify and Declare, That all Commissions, both Civil and Military, granted by His said late Majesty, and in Force at His Death, shall be,*

continue, and remain in full Force and Virtue. And that all Persons that at the time of the Decease of the said late King were duly and Lawfully Possessed of, or Invested in any Office or Place of Authority or Government, either Civil or Military, within this Realm of England, or in the Realm of Ireland, or in any other Her Majesty's Dominions, by Virtue of any Commission or Commissions, Letters Patents, or other Appointment of the said late King, shall be and continue in the said Places and Offices, until Her Majesty's Pleasure be further Declared and Known. And in the mean while, for the Preservation of the Peace, and necessary Proceedings in Matters of Justice, and for the Safety and Service of the State, Her Majesty doth hereby Will and Command, That all the said Persons in Office, as aforesaid, do not fail, every one severally, according to his Place, Office, or Charge, to proceed in the Performance and Execution of all Duties thereunto belonging, as formerly appertained unto them, and every of them respectively, while His said late Majesty was living. And further, Her Majesty doth hereby Will and Command all and singular Her Subjects, of what Estate, Dignity, or Degree they or any of them be, to be Aiding, Helping, and Assisting, and at the Commandment of the said Officers and Ministers, in the Performance and Execution of their respective Offices and Places, as they, and every of them tender Her Majesty's utmost Displeasure, and will answer the Contrary at their Perils. And Her Majesty's further Will and Pleasure, and Express Commandment is, That all Orders or Directions made or given by the Lords of the Privy Council of the said late King in his Life-time, shall be Obeyed and Performed by all and every Person and Persons, as fully and amply as they might and ought to have been in the Life of the said late King.

Given at Our Court at *St. James's* the Eighth Day of *March*, 1701. in the First Year of Our Reign.

God Save the Queen

Her Majesty's Gracious Declaration at Her First Sitting in the Privy Council at St. *James's*, the Eighth of *March*, 1701.

My Lords,

I Am extreamly Sensible of the General Misfortune of these Kingdoms, in the unspeakable Loss of the King, and of the great Weight and Burthen it brings in particular upon My Self, which nothing could Encourage me to undergo, but the great Concern I have for the Preservation of Our Religion, the Laws and Liberties of My Country; all these being as Dear to Me as they can be to any Person whatsoever. You may depend upon it, That no Pains nor Diligence shall ever be wanting on My Part to Preserve and Support them, to Maintain the Succession in the Protestant Line, and the Government in Church and State, as it is by Law Established.

I think it proper upon this Occasion of My first Speaking to you, to declare My Own Opinion of the Importance of Carrying-on all the Preparations we are making to Oppose the great Power of France, and I shall lose no Time in giving Our Allies all Assurances, That nothing shall be wanting on My Part to pursue the True Interest of England, together with theirs for the Support of the Common Cause.

In order to these Ends, I shall always be ready to ask the Advice of My Council, and of both Houses in Parliament, and desirous to Countenance and Employ all those who shall heartily concur and join with Me, in Supporting and Maintaining the present Establishment and Constitution, against all Enemies and Opposers whatsoever.

And the Lords of the Council did humbly pray Her Majesty, That this Her Gracious Declaration might be made Publick; Which her Majesty was pleased to Order accordingly.

By the QUEEN,

A PROCLAMATION,

For the better Observance of the Act for laying Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry.

ANNE R.

WHereas in and by an Act made in this present Session of Parliament, Intituled, An Act for laying Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, It is, amongst other Things, Enacted, That all Maltsters, or Makers of Malt for Sale Sellers, and Retailers of Malt Brewers, Distillers, Innkeepers, Victuallers, and Vinegar-Makers and all and every other Person and Persons whatsoever, who, in Trust for them, or any of them, or for the Use of them, or any of them, shall be Possessed of, or have, in his, her, or their Custody, or Possession, or in his, her, or their Houses, Outhouses, Barns, Granaries, or in any other Place or Places whatsoever, upon the Ninth Day of this present Month of March, any Parcel or Quantity of Malt whatsoever, shall, on or before the Tenth Day of April, One thousand seven hundred and two, make a True and Particular Entry thereof, at the Office of Excise, within the Limits of which they shall then respectively Inhabit, upon Pain to Forfeit the Sum of Fifty Pounds, and the Malt for which no such Entry shall have been made, and that, within Six Days after he, she, or they shall have made, or ought to have made such Entry, as aforesaid, shall pay down the Duties thereby Due, or Payable, for such Malt, to the proper Officer or Officers for Receiving the same; or within the said Six Days shall give Security to the said respective Officers for Paying the said Duties to our Use within Six Months then next ensuing. And it is thereby further Enacted, That from and after the said Ninth Day of March, One thousand seven hundred and one, during the Continuance of the said Act, Every Maltster, or other Person making Malt for Sale, or not for Sale, shall, Monthly, and every Month, make a True Entry at the next Office of Excise of all the Malt made by him in such Month respectively, on pain to Forfeit for every such Neglect the Sum of Ten Pounds. And it is thereby further Enacted, That every such Maltster, or other Maker of Malt, shall, within Three Months after he shall make, or ought to have made such Entry, as aforesaid, Pay and Clear-off all the said Duties, which shall be due from him or them respectively; And that every such Maltster, or other Person Chargeable with the said Duties, who shall neglect or refuse to make such Payment as aforesaid, shall Forfeit and Lose for every such Offence double the Sum of the said Duty, whereof the Payment shall be so refused or neglected; and that no such Maltster, or other Person, after such Default made, shall Sell, Deliver, or Carry-out any Malt, until he hath Paid and Cleared-off his Duty, as aforesaid, on pain to Forfeit double the Value of such Malt so Delivered or Carried-out. And it is thereby further Enacted, That on or before the Tenth Day of April, One thousand seven hundred and two, all Maltsters, and Makers of Malt for Sale, shall give Notice in Writing at the next Excise-Office, of the Number and Scituation of all Cisterns, Uting-Fats, Utensils, or other Vessels, Kilns, Floors, Rooms and Places by them made use of for the Wetting or Steeping of Corn, or Making or Keeping of Malt, or Keeping of Corn or Grain making into Malt, upon pain of Forfeiting the Sum of Five Pounds for every Cistern, Uting-Fat, Utensil, or other Vessel, Kiln, Floor, Room, or other Place by him or them made use of for the Wetting or Steeping of Corn, or Making or Keeping of Malt, without such Notice as aforesaid. And that from and after the said Tenth Day of April, during the Continuance of the said Act, no Maltster, or other Person making Malt for Sale, or not for Sale, shall Erect or Set-up, Alter or Enlarge, or make Use of any Cistern, Uting-Fat, Utensil, or other Vessel for the Wetting or Steeping any Barley, or other Corn or Grain for the making of Malt, or of a Kiln, Floor, Room, or other Place for the Making or Keeping of Malt, or Keeping of Corn or Grain making into Malt, without first giving Notice thereof in Writing at the next Office of Excise, or shall Keep or make Use of a Private Cistern, Uting-Fat, Utensil, or other Vessel for the Wetting his Barley, or other Corn or Grain to make Malt, other than such as are openly known, and made use of in his Common Malt-House, on pain to Forfeit for every such Cistern, Uting-Fat, Utensil, or other Vessel, Kiln, Floor, Room, or other Place so Erected or Set-up, Altered, or Enlarged, kept Private, or Conceal'd, or made Use of without such Notice as aforesaid, the Sum of Fifty Pounds. And it is thereby further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Maltster, or Maker of Malt for Sale, Seller or R[illegible]

Dealer of Malt, Brewer, Distiller, Innkeeper, Victualler, or Vinegar-Maker, shall fraudulently Convey any of his Stock of Malt, which he shall be entituled unto on the said Ninth Day of March, *out of his Custody or Possession, from the Sight or View of the Gauger or Gaugers appointed to take an Account of the same, and shall not give Notice thereof at the next Office of Excise before the said Tenth Day of* April, *then, and in such Case, the Person offending therein shall forfeit and lose for every Bushel of Malt, so conveyed from the Sight and View of the Gaugers, the Sum of Twenty Shillings; and the Person and Persons in whose Custody such Malt shall be found, who shall not before the Discovery thereof give Notice at the next Excise-Office of the quantity of Malt, so in his Custody, shall also Forfeit and Lose the Sum of Twenty Shillings for every Bushel, as by the said Act, amongst other Clauses, Matters, and Things therein contained, more at large may appear. And we being willing and desirous that all Our good Subjects should have early and sufficient Notice of the Penalties and Forfeitures before-mentioned, to the end they may avoid incurring the same, have, by the Advice of Our Privy Council, thought fit to Issue this Our Royal Proclamation, hereby Requiring and Commanding all Persons concerned, to conform themselves to the said Act, and to do and perform all the Matters and Things thereby required of them respectively: And in particular we do hereby Require and Command all Person and Persons whatsoever, that shall have, on the said Ninth Day of this Instant* March, *in his or their Custody any Malt, in Trust for, or for the Use of any Maltster, or Maker of Malt for Sale, Seller or Retailer of Malt, Brewer, Distiller, Innkeeper, Victualler, or Vinegar-Maker, forthwith to give Notice thereof at the next Office of Excise, to the Place where such Malt is, or shall be, to the Officers of our said Revenue, on pain of incurring the Penalties contained in the said Act, and our highest Displeasure. And we do hereby strictly Charge and Command all Our Justices of the Peace, Mayers, Baylifs, and other Officers, to be aiding and assisting to Our Officers for the said Duties, and to see the Penalties and Forfeitures by the said Act imposed on the Offenders against the said Act, duly adjudged and levied upon them according to the Directions of the said Act, as they will answer the contrary at their Peril.*

Given at our Court at St. *James's* the Eighth Day of *March*, 1701. In the First Year of Our Reign.

Venice, Febr. 24. The Imperial Forces have of late made several Marches and Countermarches, and seem to have some important Design in hand. The French are fortifying Cremona with all possible diligence; They have considerably reinforced the Garison of that Place, and have posted a Body of their Troops behind the River Adda. Letters from Rome say, the Pope has resolved to take 4000 Swiss into his Service; and that he has ordered part of his Troops to be posted on the Frontiers of the Ecclesiastical State on the side of Parma, and the rest on those Frontiers which border on the Kingdom of Naples. The Differences between the Court of Rome and the Duke of Savoy, concerning the Right of Presentation to the Benefices in Piedmont, are grown to such a heighth, that the Pope has threatned the Duke with Excommunication if he does not comply.

Vienna, March 1. The Emperor has ratified the Treaty lately concluded between him and the King of Poland, who thereby engages to send 10000 Men into his Service. A Treaty is as good as concluded with the Dukes of Saxe Weymar and Saxe Eysenach, for 3000 Men to recruit the Imperial Forces in Italy. Orders are given for sending thither several Regiments from Hungary and Transilvania. The Discourse continues, that the King of the Romans will command the Imperial Army on the Rhine next Summer. Commissions are given out for raising 6 Regiments of Hussars. Count Koningseck, who upon the Emperor's Avocatoria has quitted the Service of the Elector of Cologne, arrived here two days ago from Bon. Letters from Italy say, 18000 Imperial Forces were in motion, with a Design, as was said either to attack the French Forces lately landed at Final in their march towards Milan, or to possess themselves of the Town of Placentia. The French had abandoned Fiorenzuola and Monticello in the Country of Placentia, into which Places Prince Thomas of Vaudemont, who commands the German Forces quartered on that side, had put good Garrisons. Tis said, the Emperor has ordered the Estates of Prince Ragotski, and the Persons who were concerned with him in the late Conspiracy in Hungary, to be sold, and the Money applied to the use of the Publick, which 'tis said will bring in 3 Millions of Florins.

Berlin, March 7. The King of *Prussia* has been Order for a Regiment of Horse, another of Dragoons, and several Battalions of Foot, to march to Prussia, which, with the Forces already there, will make about 10000 Men, besides the Militia; and Commissions are given out for raising several new Regiments. The Swedish Forces in Pomeren are ordered to be in a readiness to march, to prevent the sending of any Forces from Saxony to Poland. The Troops which the King of Prussia is to send into the Service of the States General are marching towards Holland, the Princes of Lunenburgh having granted them Passage through their Territories, and the Margrave Albert, who is to command these Troops, prepares for his departure. Letters from Warsaw of the 26th of the last Month say, the Senate of Poland have resolved to send Deputies to the King of Sweden, to desire he will withdraw his Forces out of the Territories of Poland, and in case of Refusal, to summon the Nobility to mount on Horseback for the Defence of their Country. They have also advised the King to call another Diet; after which the Assembly broke up on the 25th, and divers of the Senators retired to their Country Houses. The last Letters from the Swedish Army say, the King of Sweden had been to view Creitengen, Szweigsten, and several other Towns in Samogitia, and was come to Keydan; from whence he intended to go to a Place called Remigola, to give Audience there to the Deputies of Poland; and that a Body of the Confederated Nobility of Lithuania being got together near Grodno, he had sent a Detachment of his Forces that way, with Orders to attack them.

Francfort, March 8. Deputies from the Circles of Austria, Bavaria, Franconia, Suabia, and the Upper Rhine, are shortly to meet at Norlingen, to concert together the Measures to be taken in this Conjuncture for their Common Safety. The Diet of the Circle of the Upper Rhine have given Directions for augmenting their Forces. Count Nassaw Weilbourg, General of the Elector Palatine's Forces, has been to view the Lines raised on the other side the Rhine to cover the Palatinate, which are almost finished, and he is expected here in a day or two. A Placart has been published here, to forbid the Supplying of the French with Horses, under very severe Penalties. The French are making preparations at Strasbourg, Landau, and their other Frontier Towns in Alsace, as if they apprehended a Siege. The French Envoy at Mentz is preparing for his return home.

Cologne, March 10. The Bishop of Raab is gone from hence to Dusseldorp, to be present at a great Council of War to be held there; the Generals of the Dutch and the Prussian Forces in these Parts are also gone thither for the same purpose, and 'ti expected, the Forces of the Allies will draw together in few days, in order to recover the Places the French have made themselves Masters of in the Bishopricks of Cologne and Liege. The French have lately brought some Cannon and Ammunition to Bon; They have a Body of Forces near Bruel, between that Place and this City, and are drawing more Troops together near Nuys. They write from Dusseldorp, That the Elector Palatine has received an Express from Rome, with an Account, That the Pope has determined the Differences between his Electoral Highness and the Dutchess of Orleans, in relation to her Pretentions upon the Succession of the late Elector Palatine, which were referred to him by Virtue of an Article of the Treaty of Ryswick, upon the Emperor and the French King's not adjusting the same within the limitted time. The Sentence is, That the Elector should pay to the Dutchess 600000 Florins, in full satisfaction of all her Demands, out of which Sum is to be deducted whatever she may have hitherto received in Money or Effects, which amounting to about 900000 Florins, the Dutchess remains indebted 300000 Florins to his Electoral Highness.

Hamburgh, March 10. Letters from Warsaw give an Account, That the Senate of Poland is separated, after having resolved to send Deputies to the King of Sweden; It was proposed to them to consider of satisfying the Demands of the King of Prussia, who presses for the Payment of the 300000 Dollars which are due to him from the Republick, according to the Treaty concluded between them about 2 years ago

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